

Reducing legacy soil phosphorus to tolerable levels for surface waters: A case study from Switzerland

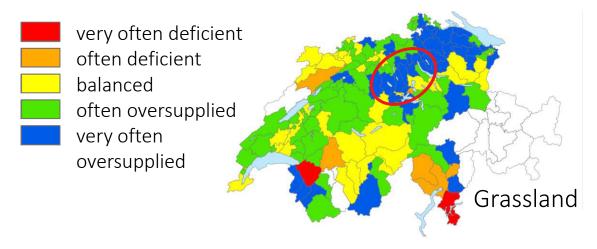
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□ Impact of legacy soil P on surface water quality in CH

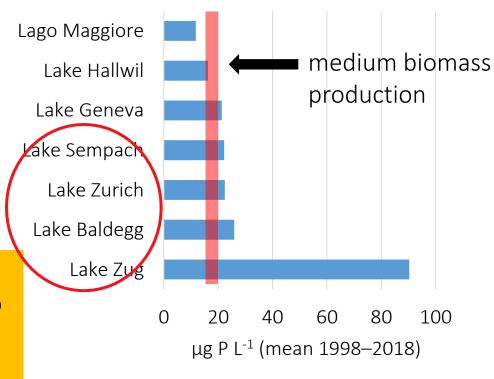




Goals:

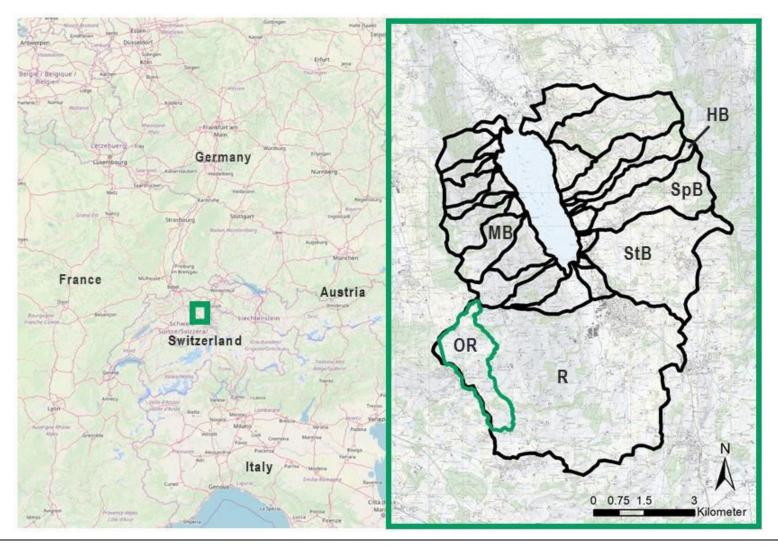
- identify concepts that best predict transfer of soil P to water bodies
- estimate the time it takes to reduce legacy soil P to tolerable levels for surface waters





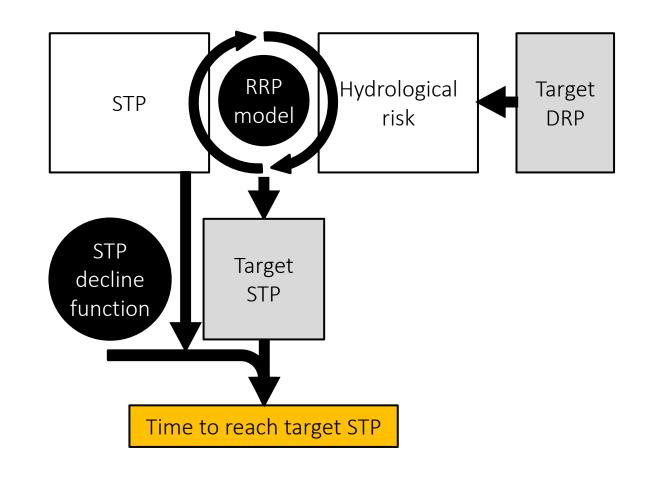
FOEN 2018

Study area: Lake Baldegg catchment, central CH

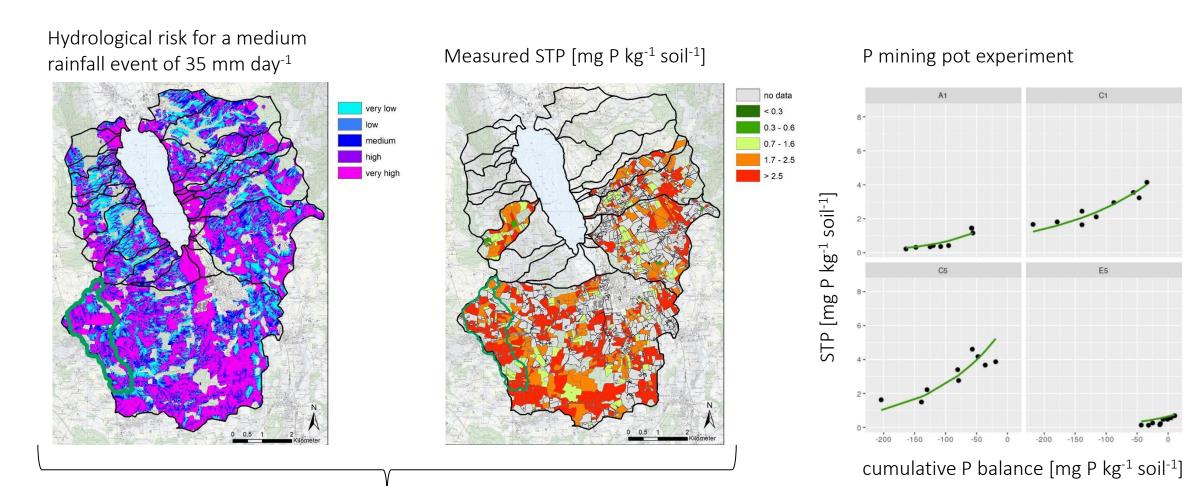


Transfer of soil P to water bodies – concept

- soil test P (STP; measured CO₂-saturated water-extractable P)
- hydrological risk (rainfall-runoff-P (RRP) model) Lazzarotto et al. 2006; Hahn et al. 2013
- → target level of dissolved reactive P (DRP)
- → target level of STP
- STP decline function (based on P-mining experiment) Frossard et al. 2014
 - ➡ Time to reach target STP



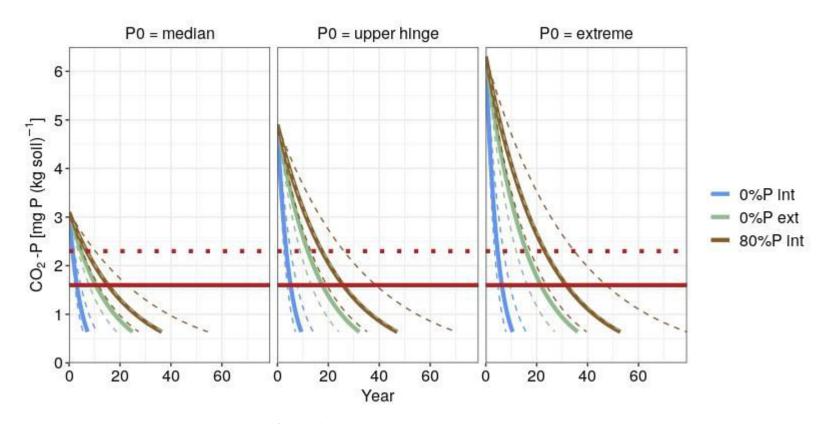
Transfer of soil P to water bodies – input data



different scenarios of DRP loads depending on STP values

P decline function

Time to reach target STP



- 0% P, 100% NK fertilization: 2–9 years
- 0% NPK fertilization: 8–32 years
- 80% P, 100% NK fertilization: 11–47 years

Read more:

von Arb C., S. Stoll, E. Frossard, C. Stamm, V. Prasuhn. 2021. The time it takes to reduce soil legacy phosphorus to a tolerable level for surface waters: What we learn from a case study in the catchment of Lake Baldegg, Switzerland. Geoderma 403, 115257. doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2 021.115257